



Anthropogenic Properties of Soil

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In comparison to soils produced by natural processes, anthropogenic soils (anthrosoils) are soils that have been affected, changed, or generated by human activity. They can be found in urban and other human-influenced environments all over the world. The term "anthropogenic" is used by scientists to describe environmental change that is induced or affected by humans, either directly or indirectly. In comparison to soils produced by natural processes, anthropogenic soils (anthrosoils) are soils that have been affected, changed, or generated by human activity. They can be found in urban and other human-influenced environments all over the world. Anthropogenic factors include greenhouse emissions, ozone emission, aerosol pollution, land use, and deforestation; natural factors include orbital changes, solar temperature, and volcanic activity. Anthropogenic process types are classified as human actions that are both deliberate and non-malicious. Groundwater abstraction, subsurface mining, forest removal, chemical fires, and infrastructure are only a few examples (loading). Human behaviour influences the ecological ecosystem and introduces changes into nature. Man kills or displaces certain plant and animal species consciously and unintentionally, thus expanding the range of others or creating favourable conditions for them. The incineration of fossil fuels to generate energy (heat and electricity), major industrial processes (such as metallurgy or cement/construction industry), and transportation are the most important sources. Anthropogenic biomes, also known as anthromes, human biomes, or intensive land-use biomes, are global ecosystem units characterised by global patterns of sustained direct human contact with ecosystems to represent the terrestrial biosphere (biomes) in its contemporary, human-altered form. Anthropogenic pollution is a form of pollution caused by humans. Fire, for example, is a direct result of human activity. The loss of large land animals or mega fauna due to human activity is known as anthropogenic extinction, also known as Holocene extinction. This is mostly due to human-caused degradation of coral reefs and rainforests.

Anthropogenic activities are rising the concentrations of contaminants in the atmosphere, especially atmospheric CO₂ and tropospheric O₃, which play important roles in forest ecosystems. Anthropogenic environments, also known as surrogate cultures, are habitats that are close to, and at least partially resemble, natural habitats in form and function. The anthropogenic ecosystems of today could be in jeopardy. According to the Anthropogenic Climate Change Theory, humans are responsible for the majority of current climate changes by burning fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The scientific understanding of anthropogenic climate change is summarised in this section. The combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) to power industrial machinery and produce electricity is the primary source of air anthropogenic pollutants. The incomplete combustion of fuel in automobiles, trucks, railroad trains, aircraft, and other modes of transportation is a second major source of pollutants. Anthropogenic changes are those that occur as a result of human activity or involvement. An example of anthropogenic change is the increased development of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, as well as the subsequent alteration of global climate. Anthrosoles are soils that have been significantly altered or developed by humans. One or more of their natural soil horizons is usually changed, deleted, or substituted. The word anthrosoles comes from the Greek terms anthropos, which means "man," and genes, which means "cause." Manures and fertilisers aid in the preservation and enhancement of soil fertility. The soil becomes deficient in nutrients as a result of repeatedly growing plants on the same soil. As a result, these nutrients must be replenished in the soil. That is why farmers fertilise their fields with manure and fertilisers.

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